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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

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ENGLISH VERBOTEN.

Two English nurses, Miss King and Miss Norris, both hailing from Sutton, Cambridgeshire, who have just returned to England from Berlin, say that on the whole they were treated with courtesy. One of the regulations forbade them to speak English in the street. On one occasion, Miss Norris said, she happened to make a chance remark in her native tongue to Miss King in one of the principal streets in Berlin. The remark was overheard by a well-dressed German, who sternly admonished her. "How dare you speak in English here," he said. "You know you have got to use our language." "Of the happenings in England," said Miss King, "we learned the most alarming news. We were told that Englishmen disgusted with the war, and that a revolution was actually taking place. Everybody we spoke to said the bitterest things about Sir Edward Grey. To him they attribute the fact that England took part in the war, and when we left our German friends said, 'Be sure you bring him back with you so that we may shoot him.' In Germany they are selling the most horrid postcards with caricatures of our soldiers and sailors, and one postcard which is very popular among the common people represents the King as a Jew."

PARALYSIS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Writing of the condition of affairs in Austria-Hungary, the Observer's Vienna correspondent stated during the third week of September—Commerce and industry are paralysed throughout the Dual Monarchy, and the stoppage of exports threatens to ruin some of the largest industries, notably the sugar trade. Millions of pounds of sugar are sent annually from Austria to Great Britain, India, and other points abroad. Refiners are anxiously endeavouring to find some means of getting their product to England by indirect routes. Outside Vienna and Budapest the aspect of the whole country is hideous and apparently devoid of active men, and presents an appearance of strange and oppressive quietness. Great factories are completely shut down, furnaces are out, doors are locked, and not even a watchman is visible in the streets. The small towns are deserted save for a few children here and there, and there are scarcely any workers in the fields. The few who may be seen are chiefly women, and occasionally old men. "The unemployed question is assuming serious proportions, especially in Vienna and Budapest. At least hundreds have been given work in the construction of fortifications along the Danube in the neighbourhood of Vienna, and hundreds more have been sent from the towns into the country to work in the fields."

RUSSIA'S ADMIRATION.

People Almost Worship the British Army.

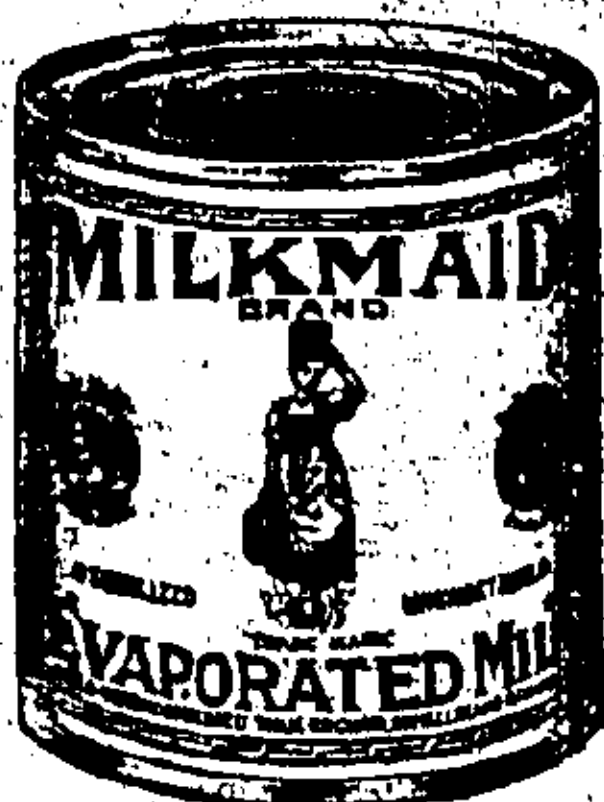
"The British Army is regarded in Petrograd as the saviour of the Russian situation, while the pluck of the British army during the retirement upon Paris has made it almost an object of worship to the Russian people." This is the statement of the Rev. W. Marshall Merry, M.A., vicar of St. Michael's, Oxford, who has just returned from the Russian capital, where he had been acting as British chaplain during the summer months. In Petrograd, Mr. Merry stated to a Standard representative, everybody appears to be contented with the progress that has been made to date. The population are taking things philosophically, and have tremendous confidence as to the result of the war. The Russians have no doubt whatever of their ability to crush the Austrians. The task before them in Prussia is the one which they treat most seriously. Petrograd has no fear of an aerial raid. The approach is too shallow for anything but light craft, and the waters are mined for 25 miles beyond Kronstadt. Telegraphic communication (with some delay) still exists between Petrograd and Great Britain, but little or no news has arrived since the beginning of the war by letter. British newspapers, however, are reaching Russia in fair numbers, confidence presumably having been placed by the Russian authorities in the English censorship.

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5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

SATURDAY, 14th NOVEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONAM.' 5 P.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'
5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

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Hongkong, April 1, 1913.

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NOTICE.

MEMBERS desiring to Subscribing for
a SUBSCRIPTION GREEN for
the next Race Meeting will oblige by
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on or before the 20th November.T. F. HUGHES,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. 1187

PUBLIC LECTURE AT THE
CITY HALL.LECTURE on "HIGH AND LOW
TEMPERATURES" illustrated by ex-
periments will be given by Professor
J. H. ROBERTSON, at the City Hall,
on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1914,
at 5.15 P.M.H. E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary.Hongkong Old Voluntary Society.
Hongkong, 9, Nov. 9, 1914. 1180

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I-Authorized Capital £8,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid up Capital £2,437,500

Fire Funds £3,890,114

Life & Annuity Funds £16,136,160

Sinking Fund Account £8,512

Revenue Fire Branch £2,567,188

Life and Annuity Branches £1,973,269

Revenue Marine Department £982,694

Other Receipts £430,182

£23,332,312

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NATIONAL ANTHEM.

THEIR BIRTH AND PARENTAGE.

An interesting article on the birth of the National Anthem from the pen of Mr. H. C. Colles appears in the "Musical Times," to hand by the last mail. "God save the King" has been the parent of national anthems in other countries, says the writer. Like many other British institutions it was not made; it just grew. The most careful research has failed to reveal its origin. Dr. W. H. Cummings did all that could be done when, in the Musical Times of 1878, he pointed out the various sources which may have contributed their shares to the formation of the melody which Henry Carey claimed as his own when he first produced it with the words which stamped it as the song of our national aspiration. The important fact is not who made up tune or words, but in what circumstances it came to be accepted as our National Anthem. There can be no doubt that that event came about as a consequence of Carey's production of it in 1740.

The occasion was a congratulatory dinner after the taking of Porto Bello from the Spaniards by Admiral Vernon, in November, 1759. Though it celebrated a victory it was not a peculiarly glorious moment in our history. Walpole had been forced into war with Spain for the protection of British trade, and this was but a small success in a complicated campaign in which a little later we were to meet with reverses leading to the resignation of the Minister. Though "God save the King" voiced the sentiment of a party of gentlemen congratulating one another over their dinner, it did not strike home immediately to a people peculiarly devoted either to God or their King. The religion and the patriotism of England were alike at a low ebb, but a bitter spirit was to come, the spirit which produced, and was in turn fostered by, such big men as Edmund Burke in politics, Samuel Johnson in social life and letters, John Wesley in the revival of religious devotion. It was in the latter half of the century when these influences were gradually gaining ground that "God save the King" struck root, because it was found to be typical of the national spirit alike in the solid splendour of its melody and the confident insularity of its words.

In times of peace—the times which we have known from the end of the Napoleonic war until to-day—we have had some misgivings about the words, especially about those of the second verse, but we have never had the least doubt about the tune, the general appeal which it makes has seemed to ourselves and to other nations a fitting expression of a nation's unity. Switzerland has made it the symbol of federal independence, and those amongst whom was the writer—who were in Switzerland lately when a general mobilization was ordered on the eve of the national festival (August 1) heard "Heil dir Helvetia" sung to the tune of "God save the King," not as a call to war, but as a prayer for protection. German imperialism has annexed the tune, as it would annex everything else, and has fitted it with stanzas as:

Heil dir im Sieges Kranz,
Herrlicher des Vaterlands!
Heil, Kaiser, dir!
Füh' in das Thronen Glanz
Die hohle Wanne ganz:
Liebling des Volkes zu sein!
Heil, Kaiser, dir!

Russia, until the Tsar Nicholas I. determined that his army should have a song of its own, had made similar use of it.

The new Russian song came into being by Imperial command, just as Haydn's famous Austrian Hymn did. The chief difference was that Lvov wrote a tune and got words set to it; Haydn had to follow the more usual process of setting

words to music. Both Haydn and Lvov seem to have owed something to the English precedent. Haydn was commissioned to write his National Anthem a few years after his visits to England; Lvov has left it on record in his memoirs that he had in mind the different qualities of the English, French, and Austrian Anthems, when he undertook his task.

Dr. W. H. Hadow has shown in "A Christian composer" how Haydn in 1797 took the first phrase of a Croatian folk-song as the basis of his tune, and in the same work he has traced the stages of its development. In those stages Haydn has completely metamorphosed the original idea into something stately in measure and solid in harmonic design. It is in the latter quality, especially in the alterations which he made from the first sketch to the final form, that the indirect influence of the English Anthem may be traced. But the result bears no direct resemblance to the English Anthem. Lvov, in the passage already referred to, speaks of "God save the King" as "imposing," of Haydn's Austrian Hymn as "touching," and he showed himself a sound critic in the distinction, for there is a much greater imaginative appeal in Haydn's tune than in the firmly set and concise English one. Lvov profited by both examples. The general mould of his tune and the character of the opening phrases seem inspired by England; the appealing rise in the melody of the second half, after the beautiful minor cadence may be traced to the influence of Austria, and at that point it bears distinct likeness to the second part of the hymn which Haydn shaped with so much careful thought.

The French influence of which Lvov also speaks is not apparent, unless we consider that the "originality" which struck him as the chief characteristic found an echo in his own minor cadence. But as has been already hinted, "La Marseillaise" was not primarily a national anthem at all, but a marching song for an army. Anyone who has marched to it knows how splendid it is for that purpose, how it sets the blood stirring, and gives spring and elasticity to every muscle. Rouget de Lisle, its composer, was a soldier like Lvov, but a soldier under orders to march with a small volunteer force with the immediate prospect of action while Lvov was a soldier surveying a huge army paraded before its Emperor in time of peace.

Naturally, therefore, "La Marseillaise" has the inspiration of an emergency, of a sudden call to heroic action, and it is an inspiration quite distinct from any of the other national anthems we have been considering. It is felt in every detail of its urgent rhythm, in the crescendo preceding the first bar, the staccato crochets of that bar, the syncopated leaps to anticipate an accent in the third bar, the ringing call of the first line:

Aux armes, citoyens,
Formez vos bataillons,
and the abrupt, unpolished ending.

Being the inspiration of a moment it inevitably underwent some change when the moment was past and the song became the voice of a great people. With this song the French populace marched upon the Tuileries in August, 1792; with it they have marched to defeat far more numerous than the success of that day, and will, we believe, march to victories which will sweep all memories of defeat. "La Marseillaise" therefore offers one of the best possible instances of how a song gets shaped by the popular voice. We now come to the last of the National Anthems which press upon our attention at the moment, the one which of those under discussion has been until now least familiar to English people, but which now calls out our sympathy just now—that of Belgium.

It was during this revolt that Jeneval produced the words of a song fitted to the needs of the hour, claiming justice for his people, hailing passionate reproach upon the ruling House of Nassau, driving home the appeal of his words with a fervent refrain pointing to "the tree of liberty."

into existence in much the same way as did "La Marseillaise," but in a time of even greater national stress, in fact, in the last great crisis through which the much-troubled state of Belgium passed before the even more terrible one which confronts it to-day.

The revolution of 1830 was the rising of the Belgian people to end an impossible amalgamation of their country with Holland under the sovereignty of King William, an amalgamation which had existed with constant friction and difficulty since the European settlement following upon Waterloo in 1815. Political conflicts of various kinds brought a tide of intense national enthusiasm upon Belgium which culminated on August 25, 1830, in the hoisting of the old Brabant flag at Brussels, the tearing down of the royal insignia from public buildings, and the declaration of open rebellion. It was a revolt for nationality, not for a change of dynasty. Eventually Belgium was to accept the King offered to them by the Powers assembled in conference in London; all it asked was an independent state, and that it won.

It was during this revolt that Jeneval produced the words of a song fitted to the needs of the hour, claiming justice for his people, hailing passionate reproach upon the ruling House of Nassau, driving home the appeal of his words with a fervent refrain pointing to "the tree of liberty."

That is the second verse of four, all of which strike the same note till the fourth, which rises to a higher plane of feeling in the thought of those who have fallen for their country:

Sous l'humble drapeau que l'on vous range
Dormez, martyrs, bataillon indompté,
Dormez en paix, l'air de l'orange
Sous l'arbre de la liberté.

Jeneval himself soon joined the battalion indompté, for he died fighting at Liège on September 18, less than a month after the outbreak of revolt.

The tune to which these impressive words were set was composed by François van Campenhout, who, unlike the composer of "La Marseillaise," was a trained musician. His works, including six operas, make quite a formidable list, and he was a tenor singer with a reputation which extended at least into France and Holland. His position will account for everything which we feel today to be unsympathetic in the tune itself. "La Marseillaise" strikes home instantly to every hearer whether he knows the words or not; "La Brabançonne" may appear to the uninitiated hearer to be nothing more than a fairly energetic march of the jaunty kind. Campenhout evidently approached his share from outside, as a musician thinking what would appeal to the people, and writing with that end in view. His work was no doubt perfectly sincere, but it has not the intensity which either Jeneval or Rouget de Lisle brought to theirs. It is obviously influenced by "La Marseillaise," it begins with the same anacrusis, its general rhythm is of the same type. But the rhythm once adopted is used with carelessness throughout, and it lacks that wonderful suppleness which thrills every hearer of the French song.

Campenhout's tune was undoubtedly borne into favour on the strength of Jeneval's words with which it was associated. The actual conditions to which these words refer are long past, and only the spirit behind them remains and rises to meet a situation even more critical than that which Belgium had to meet in 1830. The time stands today as the symbol of this spirit by virtue of its history; but those who hear it for the first time cannot feel that it has the intrinsic qualities which would raise it above the position of a symbol into an adequate artistic expression of that spirit in the way that the tunes of "God save the King" and "La Marseillaise" express the respective aspirations of England and of France. In each of these cases the music is self-sufficient; in "La Brabançonne" the poet spoke through the music and scarcely required the music to give wings to his message. The patriotism and the pathos of Belgium are summed up in lines by Jeneval which appear upon the title-page of an edition of "La Brabançonne," issued shortly after his death. They may fitly end this article:

Qui dort sous ce tombeau couvert par
La Victoire
Des nobles attributs de l'immortalité?
De simples citoyens dont un mot dit
l'histoire:
Morts Pour La Liberté.

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

"Only a cough" but you stop
while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.
Price 2/6 and 1/3.



THE DOLLAR MARK

never obscures our idea of
eyeglass service—the first
consideration here is perfect
satisfaction in glasses and
our patrons never find reason
to complain of our charges.

We use every scientific
method of value in
testing the sight.

FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES
CONSULT US.

CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
YORK BLDG., CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

Hongkong, May 25, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

AGENCY WANTED.

NANNING, Longchow, Pooh, Ameri-
can, capable BUSINESS MAN,
desires CHINESE SPEAKING WISHES to
REPRESENT WHOLESALE FIRM in
above territory. Commission or otherwise.
References or cash guarantee furnished.
E. A. JONES, NANNING.

Hongkong, November 12, 1914. 1189

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are notified that application
for Seats for the Concert on ST.
ANDREW'S DAY are coming in rapidly
and that all Seats in the Dress Circle have
been taken.

There are still Seats available in the
Stalls (\$5.00) and Pit (\$3.00). Special
seating accommodation will be provided in
the latter part of the Theatre.
Applications for Seats should be sent
without delay to—

A. L. SHIELDS,
Hon. Secretary.
c/o Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1914. 1179

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited
have been appointed
AGENTS for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's
Wines and Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, Oct. 22, 1914. 1114

YEW LEE & Co.

An Cheong and L. Hansen.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS,
COMPRADORES and COAL MER-
CHANTS.

15, LES TUXE STREET, WEST.
Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, Oct. 29, 1914. 1145

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

1015

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1870

IRON STEEL METAL and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron
and Foundry Cokes Importers, General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 23 and
27, HERRING LANE, (Old Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong, September 4, 1912.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.



CHERRY & CO.
PEDDER STREET.
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 401.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

DON'T forget the Store, Gupper,
and Light Refreshments.
ALEXANDRA CAFE
Opp. T.M. Building.

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhea
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

REAR-ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE FULLY ACQUITTED.

STEADY ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

PARLIAMENT OPENED BY THE KING.

REAR-ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE FULLY ACQUITTED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A Court-Martial has fully acquitted Rear-Admiral Ernest Troubridge, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Captain and Chief of Staff of the Mediterranean Squadron, for alleged neglect in connection with the escape into the Dardanelles of the German warships "Goeben" and "Breslau".

PARLIAMENT OPENED BY THE KING.

Speech From The Throne.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

H. M. The King opened Parliament to-day in person, but with diminished ceremonial. Troops from the Dominions and from India lined the route to the Houses of Parliament.

The King's Speech ran—

"The energies and the sympathies of my subjects in every part of the Empire are concentrated on the prosecution of the war to a victorious issue. My Mussulman subjects know well that the rupture with Turkey was forced upon me, against my will. I recognise with appreciation and gratitude the proofs they have hastened to give me of their loyalty, devotion and support."

My Army and Navy continue to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions.

We watch and follow their steadfastness and valor with thankfulness and pride. There is throughout the Empire a fixed determination to secure, at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause. Due financial provision will be asked for the effective conduct of the war, and only measures will be submitted for the attainment of the great purpose on which the efforts of the Empire are set."

The speeches and addresses were noteworthy for their non-party spirit. Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, emphasised that there would be no amendments and only a non-partisan discussion. He considered the Allies' position good and said their resources were far greater than those of their enemies. Already the economic effect of the war was being felt in Germany.

Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, expressed his warm appreciation of the tone of Mr. Bonar Law's speech and of the Empire's world-wide sympathy. The war, he said, might last a long time but the longer it lasted the more would the great resources of the Empire be available. The Empire was on its trial, but we could confidently hope to emerge champions of a just cause. The House of Lords have adopted the Address.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S IMMENSE GOLD RESERVE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Rt. Hon. F. Huth Jackson, P.C., a Director of the Bank of England, announced at a meeting of the Institute of Bankers that the gold reserve of the Bank of England stood at the unprecedented figure of sixty-nine and a half millions.

THE RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 2.30 a.m.

A Petrograd official message states that the Russians are nearing the Mazurian Lakes. In the region of Eastern Prussia there have been battles in the Goldap, Mlava and Soldau districts favouring the Russians. The vigorous Russian offensive continues in Galicia.

THE TURKS ROUTED. Nov. 12, 1.25 p.m.

An official announcement in Petrograd states that the Russians have turned the Turkish attempted outflanking movement at Koeprikoi into a rout, capturing prisoners and ammunition. The Russians have occupied the Aleschikert Valley.

AMNESTY FOR SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A telegram from Pretoria states that the South African Union Government, in a Proclamation, promises an amnesty to the rebels surrendering themselves before the 21st inst., the leaders of the rebellion excepted.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Fierce Fighting.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 6.30 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—On our left wing the battle was resumed yesterday with the greatest intensity from Neuport to the Lys. Our front in a general way has been maintained despite the violence and strength of the German attacks against our points d'appui.

We re-occupied Lombardzylde and advanced beyond this point. The Germans, however, towards the end of the day succeeded in taking Dixmude. We continue to hold the outskirts of the town and hold the canal from Neuport to Ypres. The canal has been strongly occupied. The struggle was of the fiercest character at these points.

The British were also attacked at several other points but everywhere they stopped the enemy.

There is no change on the remainder of the front, except progress by our troops northward of Soissons and westward of Yailly. Otherwise the weather only allowed action in detail, which was favourable to our arms.

We especially hustled the enemy at Combaux, north of the Forest of Faver.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1.30 a.m.

The official statement issued at Paris at 11 o'clock last night says: The enemy throughout the day continued yesterday's effort without achieving any fresh results.

"They made a counter-attack on Lombardzylde but were repulsed. The enemy also made vain attempts to debouch from Dixmude on to the left bank of the Yser."

"There is nothing new to report from the rest of the front."

H.M.S. NIGER SUNK BY A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1.30 a.m.

It is officially announced that H.M.S. Niger was torpedoed by a submarine in the Downs and foundered.

All the officers and 77 of the crew were saved. Four men were injured. It is believed that none perished.

H.M.S. Niger was a torpedo gunboat of 810 tons displacement. She was completed in 1903.

RUMOURED SINKING OF U.S. CRUISER BY TURKISH MINE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

There is an unconfirmed rumour in Washington that the United States cruiser North Carolina has been sunk by a Turkish mine at Beirut.

MASSACRE OF SENLIS.

Mayor and Citizens Forced to Kneel Before Their Graves.

The following are some details of the conduct of the enemy in occupation of three of the small towns to the north of Paris:—

At Senlis, it is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that a poacher shot one German soldier and wounded another as the forces entered the town.

The German command then assembled the Mayor of the town and five other leading citizens, and forced them to kneel before graves which had already been dug. Requisition was made for various supplies, and the six citizens were then taken to a neighbouring field and shot.

According to the corroborative evidence of several independent persons, twenty-four people, including women and children, were also shot.

The town was then pillaged and was fired in several places before it was evacuated. It is believed that the cathedral was not damaged, but many houses were destroyed. Cattle was also thoroughly pillaged and many houses were burnt.

At Compiègne on September 3 various articles were requisitioned under threat of a fine of 100,000 francs for every day's delay in the delivery of the goods. The following list shows the amounts and natures of the supplies demanded and also the actual quantities furnished:—

Requisitions.	Furnished.
Flour.....	20,000
Dried veg.....	5,000
Coffee.....	1,000
Salt.....	1,000
Oil.....	100,000
Red wine (litres).....	2,500 (litres)

Requisitions.	Furnished.
All smoked meats, ham, etc., new boots, tobacco, biscuits, handkerchiefs, shavers, brushes, stockings, horse shoes, bicycles, motor cars, etc.	61 pairs of boots, 91 bicycles, 15 motor tyres, 6 motor cars, etc.

Immediately on arrival a Proclamation was issued by the commander of the German division. The main points were:—

That all arms were to be handed in at the Town Hall at once.

That all civilians found with arms would be shot at once.

That no person was to be in the street after dark.

That no lights were to be maintained in the houses or streets at night.

That the doors of all houses were to be left open.

That the inhabitants were not to collect in groups.

That any obstruction of the German troops or threatening of them would be immediately punished by death.

That German money was to be accepted at the rate of one mark for 15 francs.

At Villers Cotterets the Mayor appears to have behaved very judiciously, and though supplies for the town were demanded, the town was not seriously damaged.

The Germans executed the place on September 11 in such a way that they left behind a large amount of the town and requisitioned. It was stated by the inhabitants that the enemy destroyed and abandoned fifteen motor cars, seven guns and ammunition wagons.

REQUISITIONING IN RHINE.

Rheims was occupied by the enemy on September 3. It was re-occupied by the French after considerable fighting on the 15th. On the 12th a proclamation, a copy of which is in possession of the British Army, was posted all over the town. A literal translation of this poster is given below:—

PROCLAMATION.

In the event of an action being fought either to-day or in the immediate future in the neighbourhood of Rheims, or in the town itself, the inhabitants are warned that they must remain absolutely calm and must in no way try to take part in the fighting. They must not attempt to attack other isolated soldiers or detachments of the German Army. The erection of barricades, the taking up of paving stones in the streets in the way to hinder the movements of troops, or, in a word, any action that may embarrass the German Army is formally forbidden.

A view to securing adequately the safety of the troops and to instil calm into the population of Rheims, the persons named below have been seized as hostages by the Commandant of the German Army. These hostages will be hanged at the slightest attempt at disorder. Also, the towns will be heavily or partly burnt and the inhabitants will be hanged for any infraction of the above.

By order of the German Commandant.

The Mayor, Dr. Loeper.

Rheims, 12th September, 1914.

Here follow the names of eighty-five of the principal inhabitants of Rheims with their addresses, including all persons ending with the word "and some others."

GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

The parcel of garments and comforts for the troops at the front and their families at home, was sent this week to the Hon. Sec., Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Friary Court, St. James' Palace, S.W., and contained the following 300 articles—the blankets being kindly given by Mrs. Anstruther:—

46 Pair socks.	100 Pair cuffs.
35 Chelsea belts.	17 Mufflers.
1 Cardigan.	12 Shirts.
1 Pair bed socks.	11 Bed jackets.
7 Helmets.	1 Waistcoat.
2 Chest protectors.	1 Pair pants.
4 Many folded bandages.	3 Pyjama suits.
100 Pair cuffs.	16 Shirts.
17 Mufflers.	9 Blouses.
12 Shirts.	1 Overcoat.
11 Bed jackets.	2 Pair knickers.
1 Waistcoat.	2 Combinations.
1 Pair pants.	3 Pair stockings.
3 Pyjama suits.	1 Pair wooden shoes.
16 Shirts.	6 Boy's tunic suits.
9 Blouses.	1 Petticoat.
1 Overcoat.	1 Child's skirt.
2 Pair knickers.	6 Child's pyjamas.
2 Combinations.	42 Child's petticoats.
3 Pair stockings.	16 Child's dresses.
1 Pair wooden shoes.	10 Child's coats.
6 Boy's tunic suits.	13 Child's overalls.
1 Petticoat.	4 Child's knickers.
1 Child's skirt.	10 Boy's shirts.
6 Child's pyjamas.	10 Jerseys.
42 Child's petticoats.	1 Jersey suit.
16 Child's dresses.	8 Vests.
10 Child's coats.	10 Mufflers.
13 Child's overalls.	14 Caps.
4 Child's knickers.	1 Pair garters.
10 Boy's shirts.	2 Pair infant's gloves.
10 Jerseys.	3 Pair infant's socks.
1 Jersey suit.	1 Infant's bodice.
8 Vests.	2 Pair boy's socks.
10 Mufflers.	24 Blankets.

TRADE WITH GERMAN FIRMS IN THE EAST.

To the Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue we observe a long list of German and Austrian firms who are reported by the British Consul-General in Shanghai to be, as the report reads, "open for business." Presumably this information has been supplied in response to the request by cable of last month of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce asking the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce "kindly to ascertain and cable names of German and Austrian firms in Shanghai who are still working, and who pledge themselves to maintaining engagements by prompt acceptance and retirement of drafts." (Chamber of Commerce Monthly Record for August, p. 228). The reply that these firms are "open for business" is misleading, as there is no pledge given for meeting existing engagements or for prompt acceptance and payment of drafts.

The most fitting comment on the situation is your reply to your correspondent "Anxious" on page 5, also of to-day's issue, that "it would be legal for him to receive money from a German branch in Shanghai, but that it is more than likely that by German law the branch would be prevented from paying." Unless the two statements are read together there is some danger of these German firms getting a cheap advertisement, and possibly still further commitments of British goods, which German law would prevent them paying for until after the war, whilst at the same time there are many first-class British houses in Shanghai willing and able to pay and do business who are not mentioned or advertised in any way.

Yours faithfully,
Dariusz Macmillan.

September 10.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

BIG PEKING FIRE.

PEKING, Nov. 12.

Although the Communicational Bank at Peking was gutted in a conflagration that occurred yesterday, all the important documents in the building were safely removed to the National Treasury.

A NEW TAX.

The Government proposes to levy a tax of from 1 to 3 per cent, on salaries, bonds and bank securities.

THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

To meet the Budget deficit of \$70,000,000, the Financial Department proposes to reduce administrative expenses.

TRAGEDY ON THE "TAI LEE."

A tragedy occurred aboard the s.s. Tai Lee, last night on the vessel's trip from Canton to Hongkong. One of the watchmen, named Wong Tak, had an altercation with another workman. Blows followed words and it is supposed that Wong Tak kicked the other man in the lower part of the abdomen. The latter collapsed and subsequently died. The "Tai Lee" lay outside the harbour during the night and arrived at the wharf at 7 o'clock this morning. The matter was at once reported by the Chief Officer Mr. Summerville. Wong Tak was arrested, and the body of the dead man removed to the Mortuary for examination.

ALLEGED CASE OF RECEIVING.

Before Mr. Wood at the Police Court this afternoon two Chinese were charged with receiving two stolen car rings at Yuenai, worth \$20.

Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, appeared on behalf of the gold leaf merchant who bought the goods, Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, represented the defendants.

Mr. Lewis said that if his Worship found the goods were stolen he would ask for compensation on behalf of his client.

Chan Fi, who is at present imprisoned for stealing the car rings, gave evidence. After stealing the rings, he handed them to the first defendant Fung Lu at 2 a.m. on the 9th November. He asked him to take them and melt them down, offering him \$1 if he would do so. Defendant took the rings and, later, after he was arrested, defendant handed some money to witness's mother.

In a statement, defendant Fung said the prisoner Chan told him his mother gave him the rings to melt down for money with which to buy clothes.

Chan's mother said she made a complaint at the police station when she found that her car rings had been stolen.

An accountant of a gold leaf merchant at Doshan Strand said the second defendant, Tam Tin, handed him for sale a pair of car rings which he said was his own.

The Magistrate, having heard the defendants, adjourned the case to enable evidence being given by Tam's wife, who was with defendant when he sold the rings.

GALLANT WOOLWICH BATTERY.

Near Compiègne.

London, October 22nd.—L. Battery, R.H.A., has retired to Woolwich after a splendid feat of arms near Compiègne. Owing to the cutting of the telegraph the Battery received no orders to retire, and did not see the retirement of the French Cavalry. Ten German field guns and two Maxim advanced in the mist, and opened fire at 600 yards. Their first volley killed nearly all the horses. Owing to their position, the British were only able to bring three guns to bear, which, however, were worked to such effect that the German guns were one by one put out of action. Finally, however, only one British gun was left, manned by three wounded Non-commissioned Officers. Yet it maintained such a deadly fire that all the German guns but one were put out of action. Then both sides had apparently had enough, and they ceased fire simultaneously. Almost immediately relief arrived. The three Non-commissioned Officers have been recommended for the Victoria Cross. Captain Bradbury and Lieutenant Mundy and Campbell, who were killed, and Lieutenant Gifford, who was wounded, have been awarded the Legion of Honour. The relieving force which advanced to the German position found that the survivors had retired, leaving all their guns.

WHY IT SELLS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the lowest selling cough medicine in the world to-day because it does exactly what a cough remedy is supposed to do. It stops the cough by curing the cold and does it speedily and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

VICTORIA THEATRE

FRIDAY 13th

AND

For 3 Nights Only

THE

BOYS OF THE BULL-DOG BREED

COMBINED

WITH THE WAR PICTURE (BY REQUEST)

AND

VARIOUS NEW & INTERESTING PICTURES.

LAST WEEK OF

DOUGLAS & BARRY

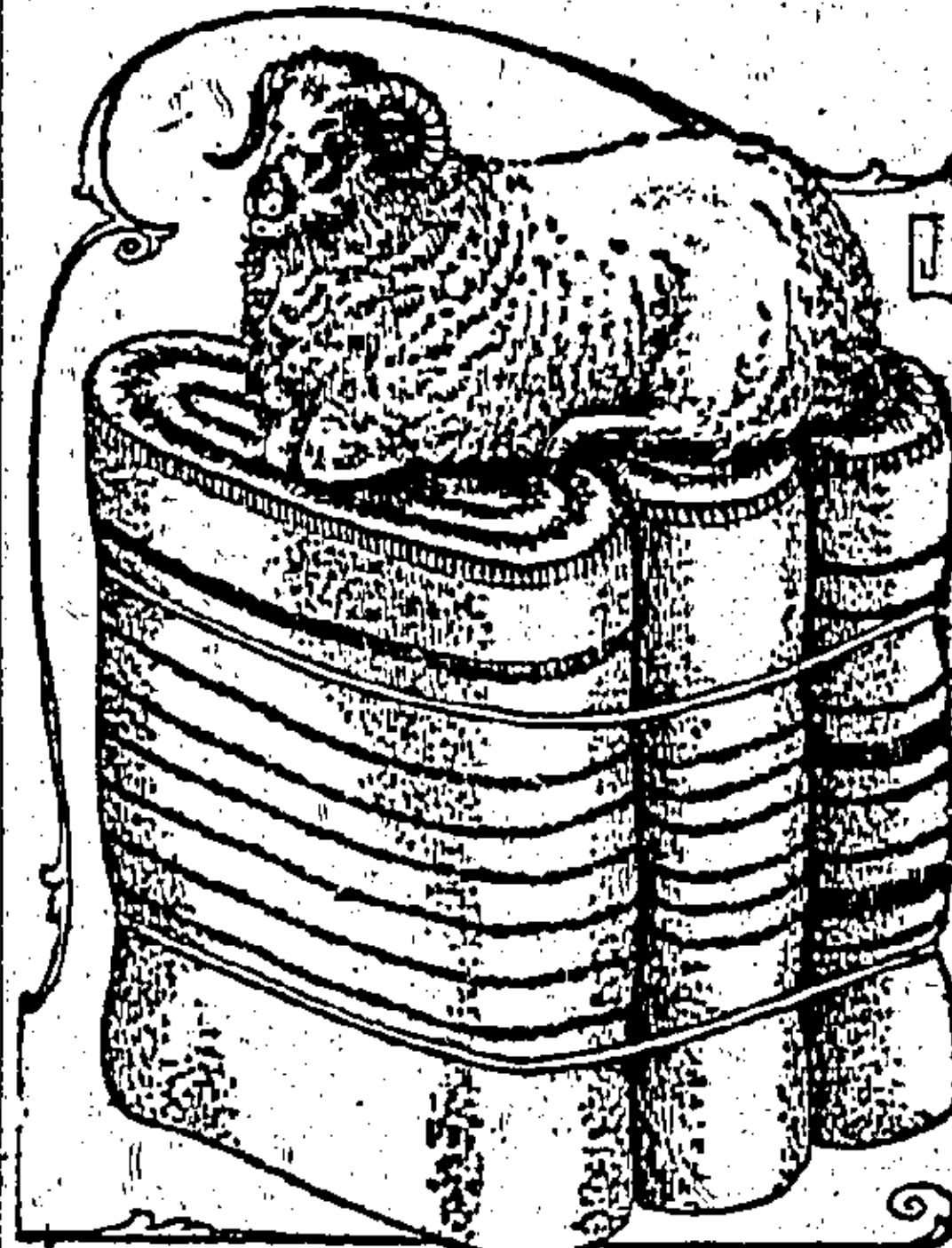
MISS HILDA BARRY IN A LOW COMEDY CHARACTER SONG "SHIRTS".

BAND OF THE 25th PUNJABIS

ON

SATURDAY & SUNDAY NIGHTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

COLD SEASONS STOCKS
NEWLY ARRIVED BLANKETS.

Guaranteed all wool, woven make direct from the manufacturer. The best blankets at the lowest prices. In cash. We have a special size for small single or camp beds.

Price \$6.75 a pair.	other qualities
per single	per double
beds.	beds.
\$12.00 a pair.	\$13.50
\$14.00	\$22.50
\$16.50	\$27.50

OUR CELEBRATED

Travelling Bag at \$3.50 is more popular than ever size 60 x 72. Weight 3 1/2 lbs. Good plaid designs with fringed ends. PRICE ONLY \$3.50.

WHITEAWAYS

20 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Burgoyne's

THE WINES THAT MAKE

AUSTRALIA FAMOUS

Wine Growers to

H. M. The King

Claret Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts	\$17.00
Claret Reserve Per Case 24 Pints	\$18.00
Burgundy Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts	\$18.00
Burgundy Reserve Per Case 24 Pints	\$19.00
Hock Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts	\$18.00
Hock Reserve Per Case 24 Pints	\$19.00
Chablis Reserve Per Case 12 Quarts	\$19.00
Chablis Reserve Per Case 24 Pints	\$20.00

SOLE AGENTS.

Cande, Price & Co., Ltd.

6, Queen's Road Central,

Tel. No. 135

HONGKONG

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL	Remarks
CHONGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, & YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. H. SWIFT, R.N.R.	18th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
CHONGHAI	Capt. A. L. VALENTINI	19th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, via Suez, Port Said, & Alexandria	Capt. A. E. GARWOOD, R.N.R.	20th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, via Suez, Port Said, & Alexandria	Capt. J. GALT, R.N.R.	24th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.

VIA VANCOUVER AND

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAILINGS TEMPORARILY WITHDRAWN.

The 'EMPRESS OF RUSSIA' and 'EMPRESS OF ASIA' are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers of 18350 tons gross—50,125 tons displacement—the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

All steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleet are equipped with the latest wireless apparatus.

Each Trans-Pacific 'Empress' connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express (train and at Quebec with the Company's Atlantic Mail Steamers).

The Company's chain of Hotels across Canada are unsurpassed for comfort.

PASSAGE RATES, HONGKONG TO LONDON

'EMPRESS OF RUSSIA'	Optional Atlantic Port \$71.10.
'EMPRESS OF ASIA'	do do 285.
'EMPRESS OF INDIA'	do do 285.
'EMPRESS OF JAPAN'	do do 285.

'MONTEAGLE'—Intermediate service—First class railway, second cabin Atlantic, via Canadian Atlantic Port—\$45. Boston or New York \$25. Meals and sleeping car across Canada not included in any of above rates. If required each will cost \$5 additional.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or by Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail, between ports of call in Japan.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Naval and Military Officers, European Civil Service Officials, Missionaries, &c. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed 'Stop Over' privileges at the various points of interest on route.

For further information, Maps, Guide-Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Paddar Street and Fray (opposite Blake Pier).

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGUA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

FROM HONGKONG:	FROM COLOMBO:
25th November. Connecting with 'GUJARAT'.	17th December.

Excellent Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MAYBANK, AGENTS.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

MAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAPE TOWN, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APOLLO LINE.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong

Steamer from Hongkong.	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	on or about

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. For Freight & further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KUMI

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

Sails on or about:

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Spore, Batavia, Oboe, Samarang & Sourabaya	22nd Nov.
S.S. NANYO MARU, For Moji & Kobe	24th Dec.
S.S. RYUJUN MARU, For Spore, Batavia, Oboe, Samarang & Sourabaya	22nd Dec.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons	MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons	SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons	NILE 18000 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons	

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

'THE SUNSHINE BELT'—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

S.S. MONGOLIA	Sailing	Tuesday	1st Dec.	1 p.m.
S.S. PERSIA (via Manila)	Wednesday	16th Dec.	Noon.	
S.S. KOREA	Tuesday	23rd Dec.	1 p.m.	
S.S. SIBERIA	Tuesday	29th Dec.	1 p.m.	

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the routing, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. Y. Moroski, the world-famous ocean liner captain, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements and water-recreations. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, Agent,
King's Building (opposite Blake Pier), Telephone No. 141

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons & Speed
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	From Nagasaki, 14 Nov.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-18 knots	From Kobe, 1st Dec.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	From Hongkong, 8 Dec.
TOHIYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	From Hongkong, 5 Jan.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at NOON.

First Class to London	\$71-10.	Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York	\$20.	\$96-10.
" " San Francisco	\$14.	\$88.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from SAN FRANCISCO by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from VANCOUVER by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

via Japan Ports, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso.
Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamer	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Sailing
ANYO MARU	13,500-15 knots		

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
MAIL SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	November 28th	November 14th at 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	November 28th	December 13th at 11 a.m.

THE above steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL
COMBINED COLOURED
TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

Showing tracks and daily progress of the big Typhoon during the last twenty years.

And enabling one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 cents.

from the CHINA MAIL Office

SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHUNGKING	Nov. 14, at 4 p.m.
SEANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Nov. 15, Daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMPO	Nov. 17, at 4 p.m.
SEANGHAI	KANGCHOW	Nov. 17, at 4 p.m.
SEANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Nov. 19, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	HOCHOW	Nov. 21, at Noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMPO	Nov. 24, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'

ST. MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhu', 'Taming', & 'Teon' Excellent Saloon accommodation and cabins. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, etc. on 'Timing' and 'Teon'.

SEANGHAI LINE. The Twin Screw Steamers 'Anhui', 'Chenau', 'Shanghai', and the S.S. 'Liangchow', 'Lanchow', and 'Yingchow', having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	YUNSHANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	CHUNSHANG	MONDAY, Nov. 16, at Noon
SINGAPORE & PENANG	HOPSHANG	MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 p.m.
SEANGHAI	ESANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 21, Daylight
MANILA	DOONGSHANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ & MOJI	YATSHING	THURSDAY, Nov. 26, Daylight
SEANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI	NAMSHANG	SATURDAY, Nov. 28, Daylight

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers Kungshing, Yungshing & Fookshing leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Fookshing, Kungshing, and Yungshing leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choochow, Nantsein, Dairen, Weihaiwei & Lungkow.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantan, Lahad Datt, Singapore, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

'SHIRE' LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	'MERIONTHESHIRE'	20th December.
LONDON	'RADNORSHIRE'	19th January.

TRANS-PACIFIC 'SHIRE' AND 'OLEN' JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND (via HONOLULU)	'GLENBOY'	26th November.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND	'OLENGYLE'	6th January.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub K. No. 2.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

SHIPPING



STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, COLUMBO, EGYPT, MADRER, RANEAU PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship 'NUBIA', carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on FRIDAY, the 20th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship 'Africa' from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable, and Tea and Cargo (under arrangements) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Madras and London. Other Cargo for London etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. 'Africa' due in London on 1st January, 1915.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1914.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

'SHIRE' LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Consignees of cargo on the above steamer are hereby informed that the goods have arrived to-day per s.s. 'CARDIGANSHIRE'.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, November 12, 1914. 1190

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

FROM PORTLAND, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship 'MONMOUTHSHIRE'.

The above steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for receipt of goods, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 5 p.m. on 7th instant will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and all goods remaining undelivered on 13th instant will be subject to re-shipment.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown, and examination of same will be held on 13th instant at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 16th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1914. 1178

AGENTS.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 2 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. B. Brown & Co., Ltd., 103 Queen's Road, Victoria St. CHAMBER, 80 & 82, Pall Mall, Green Church St., E.C. 4. E. Evans & Co., Ltd., 20 Cornhill, London & Genoa, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. Mitchell & Co., 55, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. D. J. KATZ & Co., 3, Whitechapel Rd., E.C. 1. MATHESON & Co., 10, 11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C. 4.

SCOTLAND.—F. D. SMITH, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MATHESON & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Balle Paris.

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SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAS & BROS., San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Canton, Fuzhou & Co., Fookien; BLOOMER & Co., Shanghai; KELLY & WATSON, Ltd., Yokohama, Kaitai & Yantai, Ltd.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

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THE CHINA MAIL

Typhoon Map & Guide

Price 40 cents

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG
 Codes Used: A, B, C, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins
 Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
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 ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
 Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
 workmen under expert European supervision.
 All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
 Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLITS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIT	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	WATER	WIND	WIND
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	700	100	10	10	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	350	50	5	5	5	5
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	350	50	5	5	5	5
TAIKOW-SHUI						
Commercial Dock	400	50	10	10	10	10
ABERDEEN						
Hope Dock	400	50	10	10	10	10
Patent Dock	350	50	5	5	5	5

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
 1407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.E.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Time Table - From 1st. October 1914.

OUT					IN				
Kowloon	6.50	7.42	9.40	11.25	2.00	3.00	5.15	7.30	Canton
Hong Kong	6.54	7.44	9.44	11.29	2.04	3.04	5.19	7.34	Shum Chun
Yan Ma Ti	6.59	7.50	9.50	11.34	2.09	3.09	5.24	7.39	Sheng Shui
Sha Tin	7.10	8.02	10.02	11.45	2.20	3.20	5.35	7.50	Fan Ling
Tai Po	7.23	8.15	10.15	11.58	2.33	3.33	5.48	8.03	Tai Po Market
Tai Po Market	7.27	8.19	10.19	12.02	2.37	3.37	5.52	8.07	Tai Po
Fan Ling	7.38	8.30	10.30	12.13	2.48	3.48	6.03	8.18	Sha Tin
Sheng Shui	7.50	8.42	10.42	12.25	2.60	3.60	6.15	8.30	Yan Ma Ti
Shum Chun	7.44	8.36	10.36	12.19	2.54	3.54	6.09	8.24	Hong Kong
Canton	11.20	12.12	12.05	12.58	3.53	4.45	6.58	9.13	Kowloon

*Will stop at Sheng Shui on notice being given to the guard at Kowloon.

Golfers Train. Sundays and Public Holidays.
 Kowloon 8.45 a.m. Tai Po 9.15 Sheng Shui 9.30

Sha Tin Koh Branch.

OUT					IN				
Fan Ling	Dep. 6.05	8.20	12.30	3.20	Sha Tin Koh Dep.	7.10	9.25	1.45	5.15
Sha Tin Koh Arr.	7.00	9.15	1.25	4.15	Fan Ling Arr.	8.10	10.25	2.45	6.15

HOTELS

KINGSCLERE HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Victoria Harbour. Numerous quiet suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric Fans. Telephone in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout. Telephone No. 1122. Cable Address: "Sachels". A.B.C. Code 5th Ed. Hongkong, September 1, 1906. 1202

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service. Telephone 373. R. H. NORTH, Manager. Telegrams: "VICTORIA".

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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